

# THE SALT LAKE HERALD

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Total Copies of The Herald Printed in April, 1909.

1	8,636,116	8,636,116
2	8,641,117	8,641,117
3	8,646,118	8,646,118
4	8,651,119	8,651,119
5	8,656,120	8,656,120
6	8,661,121	8,661,121
7	8,666,122	8,666,122
8	8,671,123	8,671,123
9	8,676,124	8,676,124
10	8,681,125	8,681,125
11	8,686,126	8,686,126
12	8,691,127	8,691,127
13	8,696,128	8,696,128
14	8,701,129	8,701,129
15	8,706,130	8,706,130
Total daily	224,285	224,285
Average	8,639	8,639
Total Sunday	23,280	23,280
Average	18,247	18,247

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Largest Daily and Sunday circulation in Salt Lake proved by investigation.  
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## DON'T BE LONESOME!

If you haven't subscribed to the Y. M. C. A. debt-lifting fund you must feel pretty lonesome; and you want to remember that the time for you to get in is growing mighty short. The money is going to be raised or else Salt Lake is going to be disgraced; and Salt Lake is not going to be disgraced, though the man who can afford to give and doesn't will come into that category all right.

Here's the one institution of the city that does great work night and day for the boys; it is the only real competitor of the dens that ruin boys: it is the one organization for good that serves Mormon, Jew and Gentile alike. It knows no limitations of creed or race. It is devoted to the finest work in the world, the making of strong men, physically, intellectually and morally.

If some man came here and offered to build a big manufacturing plant that would employ many men and return big dividends to the city, folks would fall over each other to subscribe for its stock. The Y. M. C. A. is worth a dozen of the biggest factories in the country for the returns it brings on the investment and for the benefits it confers on the community through the boys and young men who come within its influence.

Don't be lonesome; come in and subscribe!

## A PERFECT TARIFF EXAMPLE.

No trust ever asked for tariff favors to enrich itself or enable it to earn extraordinary dividends; the only reason a trust ever lobbies for a tariff is to secure benefits for its employees. That has been established time and again by the sworn testimony of trust managers and directors, and it was made especially clear by the evidence of the men interested in what is known as the paper trust.

This particular combination was made the object of investigation by a special committee appointed by Speaker Cannon, who cannot be accused of any great enmity to the protected trusts. The newspaper publishers of the country who were being robbed by the paper manufacturers, and who were threatened with still worse robbery in the way of advanced prices, asked for the removal of the duty on print paper, wood and wood pulp from which the paper is made. The trust averred it could not compete with Canada's cheap wood and cheap labor. The investigation by the Mann committee followed.

Although the tariff on paper imposed by the Dingley bill was avowedly to protect American labor, the Mann committee found that in Massachusetts the average pay for paper mill employees in 1903 was \$1.51 per day, and in 1904 \$1.53. In fourteen Wisconsin mills the average wages for all persons in 1907 was \$1.48 per day; and wages in 1907 were lower than they had been in any of the three years preceding. In Wisconsin many boys are employed in the crews operating paper machines.

The Mann committee saw many 15-year-old boys who were working thirteen hours for six nights. At one mill, Combined Locks (page 2,102), the night force worked fourteen hours. Two 15-year-old boys at one mill in Neenah, Wis., were working as members of the crew on a paper machine at the rate of 34 cents and 10 cents an hour, respectively. Workers in George A. Whiting's mill at that place received pay varying from 90 cents to \$1.10 per day. Women who were sorting rags were paid \$4.50 per week by men who pose as leading citizens. Paper mill workers in the Fox River valley were paid 144 cents per hour for sixty-five hours per week, or \$9.42 per week.

Instead of giving to labor the rewards which protection was designed to confer, the paper makers have treated their labor worse than almost any other industry has done. Beginning Aug. 1, 1908, a protracted struggle was carried on between the International Paper company and its employees over a question of a reduction of 5 per cent in wages—the contest entailing a loss in labor and other items exceeding \$1,000,000, all of which was ultimately borne by the newspaper publishers, under the provisions of the tariff schedule. The International Paper company admits that by making that cut in wages it saved 40 cents per ton in the cost of making paper. Moreover, the bulletin of labor for July

1907, shows that of forty-one industries employing 334,107 persons whose earnings were reported, the paper industry was the only one showing a reduction in wages; and that was when the trust had advanced paper prices to about the limit and threatened a still higher price.

The census report for 1905 shows that 55,994 persons in the paper trade received an average of \$9.32 per week, or \$1.55 a day; and the New York state bureau of labor shows that for the first quarter of 1906 the employees in the paper trade averaged smaller earnings than those in any other trade occupation.

These figures are most valuable because they are exact and from official sources. They relate to a trust which had the special favor of Speaker Cannon; they represent perfectly the workings of the protective tariff as applied to monopolies; and they show beyond question just how philanthropic the trusts are when they plead for a duty that shall prevent competition because they want to shield the dear American working man from the inevitable pauperism that would result if he had to compete with foreign labor.

Imagine the generosity of a trust that works children on machines at 10 cents an hour and compels 15-year-old boys to work thirteen hours a night for six nights of the week!

No wonder that the best of the Republicans themselves have grown sick of the deception and misrepresentation that characterize tariff legislation, and no wonder the people, who inevitably pay the bill, have about reached the limit of their patience with the whole rotten system of special favors for the trusts, none to anybody else.

## NO CRISIS THIS TIME.

The French people, always excitable, do not seem to have followed their usual bent to the fullest extent since the postoffice employees have openly defied the government for the second time. They may come to it if the strike actually occurs, but up to the present time the various brands of patriots are lying low. Of course, the postal servants have several of the groups of revolutionists behind them. That goes without saying, for the mission of these men in life is to overthrow the republic, if possible. The great mass of French citizens, however, are republicans at heart, and it will take something more than a strike of public servants to place a Bonaparte or Bourbon prince upon the throne.

It must also be remembered that the last strike of the postal employees, which include telegraph and telephone operators, entailed enormous loss upon the business men of the country and great inconvenience and annoyance upon everybody else. A second strike would call for quick action upon the part of the government, and there is good reason to believe that the strikers would come out at the small end of the horn instantly and that any attempt at revolution would be suppressed without difficulty or delay. The French people are naturally frugal, notwithstanding the frivolities of the gay capital, and it is inconceivable that they will stand idly by if business is interrupted a second time and more millions irretrievably lost. Under these circumstances it is certain the agitators will not get any sympathy if the crisis is precipitated.

When servants of the state go on strike to enforce their demands they are approaching the borderline of treason when they conspire with politicians who are known enemies of the existing government.

## NOW RULES BY AUTHORITY.

The sword of Islam has been girded upon Mehmed V according to the ancient rite, and the new sultan of Turkey has been invested with temporal power by the titular head of the church in Constantinople. Just how long he will hold the reins of government is a matter of doubt. Apparently the Young Turks are in control of the situation at the capital, but the empire contains many different tribes and classes of people, a vast majority of them fanatical followers of the prophet, who have no sympathy with modern ideas. That there will be uprisings in distant provinces is certain, perhaps a "holy war," led by some Arab of the desert, from which sprang Mahomet and his religion. If Mehmed and the Young Turks are able to continue in power and direct the affairs of the empire, it may emerge from its present evil surroundings, but if the hordes of fanatics triumph it will probably be necessary for the Christian powers of the world to intervene and put a stop to the horrors and atrocities in Armenia and elsewhere forever.

Cruel, cunning and crafty old Abdul is safely imprisoned at Salonika, there to remain for the balance of his days, be the time long or short. That much, at least, is a distinct gain for civilization.

## SPEED THE DAY.

President Nephil L. Morris of Salt Lake stake was the chief speaker at the tabernacle Sunday afternoon, and delivered himself of a few remarks concerning the history of the United States and the principles of free government. In the course of his address he showed the soul-stirring events confirmed by the prophecies recorded in the Book of Mormon, and made veiled reference to the "federal bunch" as follows:

When political bosses and machines attempt to direct the will of the people, control legislation and the officers who administer the affairs of the people, they usurp the liberties of the people and they must also fail. It is perfect liberty when citizens shall decree who shall administer the laws.

Amen to that, brother! But the prophecy will not be entirely fulfilled until the "bunchers" are relegated to the rear ranks.

It is estimated that the new Aldrich

tariff will make every family in the country pay an average of \$116 in tariff taxes, of which the government will get \$16 and the protected trusts an even \$100. The consumer gets the bill, as usual.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" is an old adage particularly applicable to the ruler of Turkey at the present time. His predecessor, however, having lost the crown, is still more uneasy. His head may follow it.

If you have a boy of your own, of course you'll subscribe for the Y. M. C. A. and if you have no boy, subscribe for the good of the lad who has no father, so as to make it square all around.

The peace congress having adjourned, appropriations for more battleships are now in order. Providence is said to be on the side of the heaviest battalions, but the warships come in mighty handy.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," according to John Keats, but the erection of a new bulletin board on Brigham street will hardly please the public eye.

The John R. Walsh appeal is to be argued soon. When that particular motion is decided more technicalities will be raised. There's really no end to the game.

A Polander took five shots at a Russian official at Paris and missed him every time. A man in the revolution business should be a better marksman than that.

A Berlin court has decided that it is not defamatory to call one a "schafkopf," which is Teutonic for blockhead. Regarding some Germans the court would seem to be correct.

An Indiana man set a trap for a chicken thief and then went against it himself. Date of funeral not announced.

How does Mr. Aldrich expect his bill to stop the tariff agitation when it is worse, if anything, than the Dingley bill that started the agitation?

President Taft has appointed a Democrat federal judge in North Carolina, no Republican with the necessary qualifications residing in the district.

The sultan of Morocco is showing signs of eruption. This bids fair to be a bad year for sultans.

Life sentence for Boyle and twenty-five years for the gentle Helen. The limit in both cases, and well deserved.

Aldrich may run the senate, but he doesn't run the country. This fact will become apparent later.

The usual dandelion crop is fully assured. It always is, for that matter.

Come one cried "Hall, gentle spring," and it halted in great profusion.

## SOCIETY

Judge and Mrs. John A. Marshall and Miss Mary Marshall will be at home today at the Jennings home, 1205 Second avenue. Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Miss Kirkpatrick, who have been waiting for a visit with Mrs. Van Fleet in Reno, and later to spend the summer according to their custom at Lake Tahoe.

The teachers of the Emerson school gave a banquet yesterday afternoon for Miss Ella Lowenstein, whose marriage takes place in June. The room was gay with apple blossoms and covers were laid for twenty-five.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Jennings and their son and daughter will be at home for the next two months at Rowland hall, after which Mrs. Jennings and Deborah will go to Portland to visit Dr. and Mrs. J. C. E. King.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Grant entertained a party of friends last evening at the Bungalow, her guests being Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Grant, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Annis and Emmett Annis.

Mrs. Henry P. Heiderson, Mrs. E. M. Allison and Miss Jane Howat will go to Ogden today to attend the bridge party given at the Virginia by Mrs. R. S. Joyce and Miss Joyce.

Captain William A. Cavenagh, whose eyesight has been a serious trouble for some time, is reported to be still improving steadily, and may be able to be outdoors for some days past.

A number of their Salt Lake friends have received invitations for a card party to be given next Friday afternoon by Mrs. D. C. Eccles and Mr. George M. Davis, at the Eccles home in Ogden.

Miss Carrie Sappington entertained two tables at a very informal bridge party last evening for Miss Hallie Ferron and Nelson Dickerman of Hammon, Cal., whose marriage takes place tomorrow.

Several social functions are being planned for Lieutenant Henry A. Pearson, who has returned from a visit to Draper and is staying at the Wilson.

Mrs. Charles H. Doolittle will entertain next Saturday afternoon at a tea for her mother, Mrs. Payne, who leaves shortly for her home. No invitations will be issued, but all Mrs. Payne's friends will be welcomed.

The ladies of St. Mark's guild will entertain their friends this afternoon at a "silver tea," at the home of Mrs. William McGrath.

Squire Coop entertained a party of his friends at a supper last evening, his guests being those who came down from Ogden for the concert.

The Quingenta club meets this afternoon with Mrs. S. F. Fenton at her home, 65 North Second West street.

Mrs. A. H. Ensign will entertain next Saturday at a bridge tea at her home, 124 T street.

Ralph McBroom received a wire yesterday from Los Angeles saying that on account of the illness of Will Hall,

## AMERICAN MACARONI

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The National Association of Macaroni and Noodle Manufacturers of America meets at Memphis, Tenn., today in annual convention. The subject of the edible paste industry in this country and in the world will be discussed, with special reference to the pending tariff bill. The association is working to secure an increase in the duty on macaroni and similar products from 14 to 2 or 2½ cents a pound.

The membership of the association is scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, although the industry is said to be in its infancy. Three hundred factories are known to exist in the United States. Some of them are very small, being operated by land or horse power and providing a living for but a single family, while the larger factories are equipped with modern machinery and employ a hundred or more men and an equal number of boys and girls.

In 1908 the products of American macaroni factories probably aggregated 800,000 pounds. The capacity of the factories is 4,000,000 pounds. The capital invested in the business aggregates \$15,000,000, while the industry includes 4,200 men and 2,500 boys and girls, to all of whom wages amounting to \$3,642,000 are paid. Notwithstanding this apparently large business, many American factories are running only part of the time.

The foreign manufacturers are said to be securing practically two-thirds of the business of this country. Imports of edible pastes have increased wonderfully. In 1878 they aggregated less than 2,000,000 pounds worth, \$10,541. Last year they reached the enormous total of nearly 100,000,000 pounds valued at about \$4,000,000. Between 1903 and 1908 imports from Italy alone increased 324 per cent.

This tremendous increase in imports was due in large part to the flood of Italian goods to American shores. The Italians prefer macaroni made in Italy. Wages are much lower in Europe than here. Italy has a system of customs drawbacks which enables her manufacturers to make macaroni from American wheat and export it to the world very cheaply. One result is that nearly all the American imports of edible pastes come from Italy, the total imports from all other countries aggregating only about 1,000,000 pounds, having a value of \$5,000. France is next to Italy among the sources of American macaroni imports. Japan is third.

Macaroni should be made of pure wheat mixed with water. The outer shell of the wheat is removed and the grain converted into a coarse, granular substance called semolina, which sticks together much more readily than a paste made of ordinary flour. Macaroni is said to be the world's most perfect food. The true macaroni is composed of semolina and water, but with increased competition and changing public tastes, the manufacturer has added to the paste in which eggs are kneaded, and some manufacturers also introduce flour made from wheat, rice, corn and potato. To satisfy an entirely local clientele, cauliflower and cabbage, are sometimes mixed with the dough. The "vegetable" varieties of the product are unknown in the United States. Macaroni is made with the flour mentioned, partly because semolina is not always available and sometimes to affect the color and cheapen the cost of production. Pure white macaroni may seem more attractive, but the highest grade is translucent and light amber in color.

Macaroni is made into tubes, so that it may cook evenly. The sooner it is eaten after it is made, the better it tastes. That is one reason why the imported product is not so good here as it is in the country of manufacture. American manufacturers claim they can make as good macaroni as the Italian can, but it is said that the American product is not so good as the Italian. The manufacturer's while to exert his best efforts. Most people are looking for cheapness and not quality. The government, by experiments at the Minnesota university, has discovered that macaroni is more nutritious than the average bread and contains 12 per cent of energy. Under the pure food law imported macaronis must not contain coloring matter or preservatives deleterious to health. The methods employed in the American macaroni industry are a great improvement over European methods. Realizing this, a few progressive European manufacturers have installed American machinery and are operating large up-to-date factories. Probably most of the industry is carried on in Italy, however, in a very crude manner. Many Italian families

the elder son of Judge and Mrs. W. C. Hall, Mrs. Hall has been unable to decide about coming here, but that the boys of Judge Hall will be brought here later for burial.

Mrs. E. D. Hammond will be the hostess tomorrow at a 500 party at her home on East Second South street.

Mrs. E. Viko left Saturday for Butte, to accompany the remains of Mrs. P. A. Carney, who died in San Diego.

Mrs. J. A. Reeves and her children have returned from a stay of some weeks in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Bessie Dean Allison is here from Ogden, having come down to take part in the concert last evening.

Mrs. Kneeland S. Snow and her young son will be home the first of June after spending some time in Youngstown, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Clawson and their son and daughter are now at home at No. 2 Bransford.

Major Charles G. Morton, who has been at Fort Douglas for a week past, left Sunday evening for Denver, having completed the inspection of the post.

Mr. and Mrs. David Keith and their son David will be home the last of the week from Los Angeles and Ocean park.

Miss Evelyn Henderson will be the guest of Miss Mary Hoag for a day or so.

The James B. McKean post, W. R. C., will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the I. O. O. F. hall.

Miss Kate Malone of Park City is in town visiting friends for a few days.

Mrs. D. A. Markel will entertain this afternoon for the ladies of the Macabees Lillian Hollister Hive, No. 16, at her residence, 32 Fifth East street.

Mrs. George H. Wood wishes to announce the removal of her Wade Corset parlors to her own home, 639 East Third South. Both phones 292.

**Wedding Announcements**  
And invitations engraved. Best work Pembroke Stationery Co., 54 W. 2d St.

**Knights of Pythias, Attention.**  
Funeral services of Brother John Strang, grand inner guard, will be held at O'Donnell's undertaking parlors Tuesday morning, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock. Your presence is requested.  
W. P. COOPER,  
Grand Vice Chancellor.

**SEWING**  
Sewing Machines  
The ideal family sewing machine. No more broken needles, no more thread, no more trouble. It is a complete stock, as well as repairs for every machine. Call and see the new Sewing Machine Co., 43 South Main Street.

**SEWING**  
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The ideal family sewing machine. No more broken needles, no more thread, no more trouble. It is a complete stock, as well as repairs for every machine. Call and see the new Sewing Machine Co., 43 South Main Street.

make their own supply and hang it out in the yard or on the roof to dry, while the children and the family pets romp about, over and among it. Contrast this crude system with that in a modern American factory.

There most of the work is done by machinery. The raw material is received in bulk and mixed with water in huge vats by an ingenious mechanism. There is also a mechanical kneading apparatus, with teeth to turn and keep the dough in place. The kneading process lasts from 15 to 20 minutes, according to the quality of the wheat and the fineness of the macaroni to be produced. The dough is next placed in mechanical presses in the bottoms of which are holes through which it is forced in tubes, strings or shreds, according to the form desired. Short lengths and fancy shapes are produced in horizontal presses, with a knife working automatically to cut them as required. Experienced Italians are frequently employed to superintend these operations. Macaroni is cut off as it comes from the presses in any length desired. There are two methods of drying, one by hanging on racks and the other by spreading out on trays. The drying and curing takes a week or more, great care being used to prevent the product from warping and cracking. Before packing the defective pieces are thrown away or sold at lower prices.

The ideal wheat for making macaroni is durum, sometimes called macaroni wheat. A number of varieties of this wheat were introduced into the United States in 1900 by the department of agriculture. They came principally from southern Russia and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean sea. They were brought to this country to fill a demand for a hardy, drought-resisting spring cereal that could be grown in the dry regions of the west. Last year about 5,000,000 bushels of the grain were produced in America, the crop covering from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 acres. The durum is much harder and the average yield per acre is higher than that of other varieties of wheat. The farmers received about 50 or 60 cents a bushel for their crop. Ten million bushels were exported in 1907 to the Mediterranean region, the very home of the durum, because the American crop is most desirable and is needed by foreign macaroni makers.

Macaroni is a generic name used to cover a hundred varieties and forms of edible paste. Some of the most common are vermicelli, which is cut into thin strips; spaghetti and noodles, which may be in chunks or other form. In Europe the chains, lozenges and scores of other forms. Noodles have lately appeared in a new form, in so-called "alphabet soup."

The origin of macaroni is clouded in mystery. It is popularly believed that this delectable and palatable dish was originally a product of Italian cookery, but some historians claim that it was introduced into Italy by the early Greek colonists, while others insist that a similar dish formed a staple article of diet among the Chinese and Japanese in the earliest times.

According to tradition, there lived in Italy in the year 1220, during the reign of King Frederick of Suabia, a savant named Chio, who was reputed to be a sorcerer. Having lost fortune and friends, he conceived the idea of unselfishly conferring a lasting benefit upon mankind by inventing something good to eat. After he had carried on experiments for many years, one Jovannella, wife of the helper to the king's cook, stole his secret by peering through his window. She claimed an angel had revealed a dish to her in a dream, and she prepared it for the king by combining meat, cheese, tomatoes and garlic with tubes made from flour, salt and eggs. The king gave her 30 pieces of gold and called the dish macaroni, after the word "macarus," meaning "divine dish."

Jovannella grew rich with her ill-gotten recipe to the nobles, merchants and peasants of Naples. After a time Chio, having perfected his dish, left his retreat to serve the news throughout the land. The first thing he noticed was a familiar smell which he found proceeded from a pot of macaroni. The housewife told him her angel had revealed the secret to Jovannella. Chio, convinced of the woman's treachery, destroyed his apparatus and left home, never to return. Some say the legend is a true one. The legend concludes by saying that Jovannella repented on her deathbed and confessed her fault. The tardy justice was done to Chio. (Copyright, 1909, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Tomorrow—The American Egg Trade.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Earl W. Hentz and May Carr of Salt Lake City.

J. W. Jackson of Shelley, Ida., and Eliza M. Tolbee of Sandy.

Richard John Hensby and Avilda H. Jackson of Panguitch.

J. V. Rockafellow and Christine Swenson of Salt Lake City.

Mike Kattur and Lillie Boyer of Salt Lake City.

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DR. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magic Beautifier.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and does not dry the skin.

It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless that we taste it to be sure it is properly made.

Accept no counterfeit of similar name.

A. Savoy told to a lady of the highest repute, a relative: "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations."

For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States, Canada and Europe.

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Long Beach, California.

Combines warm hospitality with cool sea breezes. Moderate rates. American plan. Opens May 23, 1909. Absolutely fireproof.

CARL STANLEY, Manager.

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of poor liver and bowel action

**Graefenberg Vegetable Pills**

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Get a box at your Druggist and keep them handy

Why don't your clock run? We will send for it and let you know.

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We will inaugurate tomorrow-- Monday -- morning the greatest suit sale we have ever held.

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This means nearly all our beautiful suits, except white serges, linen and silk suits.

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